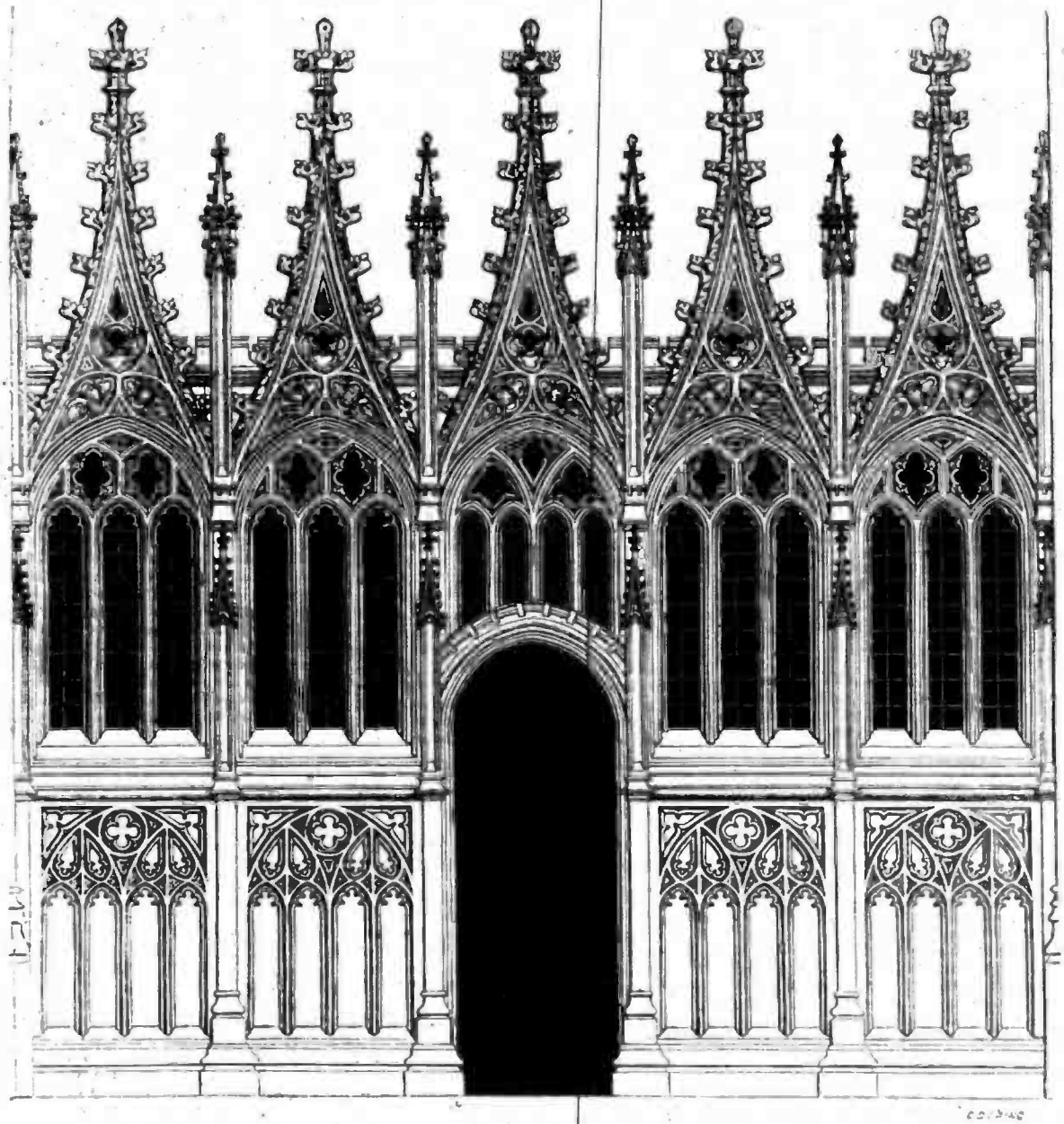
SCREEN: CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



SCREEN—NORTH TRANSEPT OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

The north transept of this interesting cathedral, commonly called the martyrdom, from its being the scene of Thomas a'Beckett's murder, is very rich in monumental remains; among the best may be noticed the tomb of Archbishop Warham. Contiguous to this martyrdom, on the east side, is a chapel, now called the Deans' chapel, from several of these dignitaries of the church having been buried in it. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of the latter part of the reign of Henry the Sixth, and at that time appears to have been called the chapel of the Blessed Mary; it was built by Prior Thomas Goldstone, who died in 1468. The screen shewn in the accompanying engraving separates this chapel from the martyrdom, and was doubtless built at the same time as the chapel; it stands between two of the main piers of the transept; as a composition it cannot be too highly commended: it also presents a great variety of detail, beautifully executed. With the exception of the organ-screen, it is the finest specimen of stone screen-work in the cathedral.

W. C.

*** We feel justified in pointing attention to this illustration, as an admirable specimen of wood engraving.

ON DAMP IN BUILDINGS, ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

BY MONS. LEON VAUDOYER.*

The following paper was read by Professor Donaldson, at a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on the 25th ult.:—

The damp which exists in buildings arises from different causes, and appears in many forms in the lower parts of buildings. In the ground floor, damp penetrates through the walls themselves having received the moisture from soil.

The walls of which buildings consist are of two kinds; of outer walls, that is to say, those which form the outward enclosure of a building; and of division walls, which, contained within the former, divide it into its different compartments. Outer walls must necessarily have, in common with all erections, their footings on the natural soil; and have, in addition, one side in direct contact with it, when not surrounded by areas or cellars in the basement story, if there be one; in this last case the contact is simply by the footings.

The nature of division walls is various; for if there be cellars, they only come in direct contact with the soil at their foundations, and all above the level of the soil in the interior, their sides will be sheltered from the influence of the external atmosphere. Let us see by what means damp is introduced into these two kinds of walls.

According to physical laws, the damp of the

* From the "Revue générale de l'Architecture," vol. v., pp. 266, 313, 350, 446. Translated by Professor Donaldson.

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